Grammar القواعد النحوية

The present simple المضارع البسيط

الاستخدام	يعبر عن عادة تحدث أو حقيقة و يأتي مع المواعيد الثابتة والوظائف الثابتة
التكوين	He - She - It → V. الفعل + s/es / ies.
	I - We - You - They → inf. المصدر
النفي	He / She / It → doesn't + inf. المصدر
	I / We / You / They → don't + inf. المصدر
السؤال	He / She / It → Does + فاعل + inf. المصدر + ?
	I / We / You / They → Do + فاعل + inf. المصدر + ?

كلمات

always	دائما	usually	عادة	normally	عادة
sometimes	أحيانا	occasionally	أحيانا \ من حين لأخر		
often	غالبا	frequently	مرارا	rarely	نادرا
scarcely	نادرا	never	ابدا \ لا	every	كل

ملاحظات

-جميع الأفعال يضاف لها [S] ما عدا: - الفعل الذي آخره [y] قبلها ساكن تقلب إلى [ies] والفعل الذي آخره [sh/ch/o/s/x/z] يضاف إليه [es].

– تستخدم كلمات المضارع البسيط قبل الفعل أو بعد (V. to be)

امثلة He **always** **comes** late. He **is** **always** late.

• Choose the correct answer

1- She …..my sister (am , is , are).

2- We …….in cairo (live , lives ,lived).

3- They (don't , doesn't , isn't) sing.

4- (Do, Do, Is)………….. he have a book?.

5- Bees………… (make , makes , making) honey .

6- I …………….(am loving , loves , love) Egypt .

7- She ……(never , always , rarely) study , she is hardworking .

• <u>Correct the underlined words</u>

1- She ***<u>don't</u>*** have a car.
2- They ***<u>are liking</u>*** fish .
3- We ***<u>is</u>*** Egyptians.
4- Does she ***<u>has</u>*** a car?
5- I usually ***<u>eats</u>*** meat.
6- She never ***<u>tell</u>*** lies .
7- She doesn't ***<u>tells</u>*** lies.
8- ***<u>Are</u>*** you have money?
9- She ***<u>use</u>*** a computer.
10- They ***<u>plays</u>*** a football match .

• <u>*Correct these sentences*</u>

1- She have some money
2- She always is polite
3- The cats drinks milk
4- We am happy
5- Does she plays well?
6- She never make a cake
7- The tree are green
8- She don't have rice
9- Cairo are a city
10- Is she wearing a dress?



The present Continuous المضارع المستمر

الاستخدام
يعبر عن حدث يحدث اثناء الكلام ويستخدم للتعبير عن المستقبل القريب

التكوين
I → am
He\She\It → is + v.ing
We\ You\They → are

النفي
بـ (n't /not) بعد / is- are) ·

كلماته

Now	الآن	Look	انظر	listen	استمع	today	اليوم
at the moment				في تلك اللحظة		still	مازال
At the present time		في الوقت الحالي		nowadays		هذه الايام	

ملاحظات
- الفعل الذي أخره (ie) تقلب الي (y) عند اضافة (ing)
- إذا كان الحرف الاخير ساكن وقبله متحرك يضاعف الاخير عند إضافة الـ (ing)ماعدا (v-w-x-y) - الفعل الذي أخره (e) تحذف عند إضافة الـ (ing)

امثلة
EX: He is playing now.
EX: We are eating fish .

• Choose the correct answer

1- She ………. Watching a film (am , is ,are).
2- We are ……. Going to Cairo (am , is , are).
3- They ……… visiting Paris (am , is , are).
4- Is ………. Working? (she , are , am).
5- We ……………… trying (are , is , am).
6- The boy ………..running (am , is , are).
7- I am ……… (study , studies , studying).
8- We are ……..(sleeping , sleeps , sleeps).

• Correct the underlined words

1- She ***are*** swimming .
2- They are ***play*** football .
3- It is ***rain***.
4- Ali is ***plays*** tennis .
5- The boy is ***washes*** his hands.
6- The boys are ***washes*** their hands.
7- The population of Egypt is ***increase*** .
8- What are you ***do*** ?
9- Is she eats rice ?
10- We ***isn't*** cook fish.

• *Correct these sentences*

1- They are go to school
2- It is rain
3- We are travelling to Alex
4- She is washes her hands
5- Is it gets dark

.



Past simple الماضي البسيط

الاستخدام	هو حدث تم في الماضي وأنتهى وليس له أي اثر
التكوين	**V.الفعل + d / ed / ied**
النفي	**did not +inf.المصدر**
كلماته	
ملاحظات	- جميع الافعال يضاف إليها (ed) ما عدا ١- الفعل الذى ينتهى بـ (e) يضاف إليه (d) ٢- الفعل الذى ينتهى بـ (Y) قبلها حرف ساكن تقلب إلى(ied)
امثلة	**I played football yesterday.** **She saw a car last week .**

Yesterday	أمس	ago	منذ	last	الماضي
once	ذات مره	in the past		في الماضي	

• Choose the correct answer

1- She .... A book yesterday (read , reads , reading)

2- She .... a cat in the street (saw , see , seen)

3- We .... happy yesterday (was , were , is)

4- She didn't........... (watch , watches , watching) films

5- She was born (in , at , on) 2000

6- Did he visit England? Yes , he ....(did , didn't , does)

7- (When, where, what) ....did you visit England?   in 2014

8- She didn't .... Well (study ,studies ,studying)



• Correct the underlined words

1- I didn't ***seen*** you .

2- She ***go*** to Cairo last week .

3- Did you ***visited*** us ?

4- She didn't ***had*** a car.

5- We ***are*** happy yesterday.

6- I take a car to the school yesterday .

7- When did you ***made*** this cake ?

8- I ***went*** to London six years last.

9- She didn't ***accept***ed my advice.

10- We ***bulid*** this house in 2000.

Past continuous . الماضي المستمر

الاستخدام	- يعبر عن حدث كان مستمرًّا في فترة معينة من الماضي وانتهى
التكوين	I / He / She / It ➡ was We / You / They ➡ were } + v.ing
النفي	was / were بعد [not] بـ
كلمات	while · as · Just as · أثناء when · عندما · During · أثناء
ملاحظات	يمكن أن نستخدم كلمات الماضي البسيط مع الماضي المستمر
امثلة	**I was playing football yesterday.**

1- She ……………… travelling to Mansoura. *(was , were)*

2- I …………………reading a book yesterday. (was , were)

3- We………… playing an interesting match. (were , was)

4- It (were , was) raining last week.

5- She………. cooking when the phone rang .(was , were)

6- I…………. when Ali arrived .(was sleeping , were sleeping)

7- We were ………. to music .(listen , listening)

8- ………………… she eating her lunch? (Was, were)

9- While I was eating lunch , my brother ………was a book. (was reading , reads)

10- She was (studying, studies) her lessons.

- **Correct the underlined words**

1- I was ***read*** a book .

2- It ***were*** raining last week.

3- They were ***play*** football .

4- The boy was ***run*** to his school .



- ***Correct the tense of the verbs between brackets***

1-The sun …….(shine) when we…..(go) out last week

2-It……….(rains) this morning when I ….(come) out of my house

3-He…….. (work)all day yesterday while his brother ………….(sleeps)

4-When I……. (arrive) at his place , he……….. (sleep)

5-The thief ….(jump out) the train while….. (it move)

6-The light ….(go out) while we (do)…. our homework

7-She (cut) ………….her finger while she (cut) ………………………..vegetables.



The present perfect المضارع التام

الاستخدام	يعبر عن حدث تم في الماضي وانتهى وله أثر على الحاضر أو حدث تم منذ فتره قصيره
التكوين	has \ have + p.p. التصريف الثالث
النفي	has / have بعد not بـ
كلمات	

just	حالاً	recently	حديثا	Lately	مؤخرا
already	بالفعل	this week - year	هذا الاسبوع\ العام		
until now \ so far \ up till now \yet					حتي الان
ever	من قبل	never	أبدًا	For \ since	منذ \ لمدة

ملاحظات

has / have gone to + اسم مكان - ذهب إلى مكان ولم يعد

has / have been to + اسم مكان - ذهب إلى مكان وعاد

امثلة

I have never seen the elephant before.

She has recently watched a movie .

- ***Choose the correct answer***

1-She has ....(finish , finished) her meal .

2-We have lived here since ....(2003 , three months)

3-We have learned English......... (since , for) 2001.

4-She hasn't swept the floor...... (yet , ever , never).

5-Have you ....(ever, gone) to England?

6-I have slept ....(since , for) three o'clock .

7-I have slept for ....(three o'clock , three hours .)

8-She has .....(just , ever , never) arrived at school .

9-Have you ....(studied , study) ?



The present perfect cont. المضارع التام المستمر

الاستخدام -يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي ومازال مستمرا في الحاضر ومن المتوقع أن يستمر في المستقبل أي أن الحدث لم ينتهي بعد

التكوين has \ have + been + v.ing

النفي not بـ بعد has / have

كلماته

How long	كم المدة				
For	لمدة	since	منذ	All	طوال

ملاحظات أفعال تستخدم مع المضارع التام المستمر

teach – learn – rain – study – cook – sleep – play – run – write –read – sit – lie – wait – stand – stay

امثلة

He has been studying English for 6 years.

We have been sleeping all day .

- ***Put the verbs between the brackets into the present (perfect or perfect continuous)***

1- I .... (live) here since 1990 .
2- I ....(not see) you for a long time .
3- How long................. (you learn) English ?
4- The dog............... (sits)in front of the fire all day.
5- I ....(wait) you since two a.m.
6- I'm cold because I ....(swim) for hours .
7- He is tired because he............ (run) all day .
8- He has..................... (write) three letters.
9- I have already ....(see) a cat.



The Past Perfect الماضي التام

الاستخدام	حدث تم قبل حدث أخر في الماضي
التكوين	**had + p.p.** التصريف الثالث
النفي	بـ (not) بعد (had)
كلماته	
ملاحظات	الماضي التام لا يأتي منفردا نهائيا، لابد معه من ماضي بسيط
امثلة	**After I had studied, I played.** **Before she saw Mona , she had slept .**

after	having	بعد	As soon as	بمجرد أن
before	By the time	قبل	Till\until	حتي

- ***Choose the correct answer***

1- She had ……………..(eaten , ate , eats) a cake .

2- After it had rained , I…………….. (arrived , arrives , arrive) home .

3- After ………….(rain , raining , rained) , I stood under a tree .

4- Before she got out , she………………… (had had , had , have) her lunch .

5- Before watching a film , she …………………(had studied . studied , studies).

6- He had……………. (went , go , gone) to Paris after booing tickets .

7- We arrived home after…………………… (take , taking , takes) a taxi.

8- We arrived home after we………………. (had taken , took , takes) a taxi .

9- She got high marks after she………………… (had studied , studies , studied) well.



- ***Correct the verb between brackets***

1- They …..(eat) everything by the time I….. (arrive)
2- When I ……….(arrive) home , I realized that I ……………………(lose) my wallet
3- They …….(go) home after they (finish) …………school
4- They………….. (drink) coffee after they ……………………..(finish) dinner
5- We …………..(understand) the lesson after we had studied it



The future simple المستقبل البسيط

الاستخدام
- تستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سوف يحدث في المستقبل وتأتي مع
[الحقائق \ التنبوئات \ القرارات الفورية \ العرض \ الطلب \ الشرط - التهديد]

التكوين
Will + inf. المصدر

النفي
will (won't) بعد not بـ

كلماته

tomorrow	غدا	next	القادم	soon	قريبا
in the future		في المستقبل		أي تاريخ قادم	

ملاحظات
وتستخدم مع بعض التعبيرات مثل:
**[I'm sure / I think / I Hope / I expect / probably
I believe / I predict].**

امثلة
**I think Ali will come.
She will be 20 tomorrow .**

- ***Choose the correct answer***

1- I think she will...... (rain , rains , rained) tomorrow .
2- We will ....(visit , visits , visiting) England next month.
3- I will have a party............... (next , last . since) week.
4- We will have an exam ....(tomorrow , yesterday , last week).
5- Samar will............... (study , studies , studied) English this evening .

- ***Put the verbs into the correct form by using will***

1- You ....(earn) a lot of money .

2- You.................. (travel) around the world .





Active معلوم	**Passive** مجهول
المضارع البسيط	مفعول + (am/is/are) + p.p.
المضارع المستمر	مفعول + (am/is/are) + being + p.p.
المضارع التام	مفعول + (has/have) + been + p.p.
الماضي البسيط	مفعول + (was/were) + p.p.
الماضي المستمر	مفعول + was – were + being + p.p.
الماضي التام	مفعول + had been + p.p.
المستقبل البسيط	مفعول + will be + p.p.

- ***Rewrite the following***

1- She cooks fish ……………………………………………………..
2- We are eating rice ………………………………………………..
3- I will play tennis……………………………………………………..
4- He made a cake yesterday……………………………………..
5- Hossam was watching TV…………………………………………
6- She is drinking milk ……………………………………………..
7- We are listening to music ………………………………………..
8- He is singing a song ……………………………….
9- She played tennis …………………………………………..
10- I will visit Cairo………………………………….
11- She is sweeping the floor……………………………….
12- I am doing my homework ……………………………………..
13- She is washing the dishes ……………………………………..
14- She washed the dished…………………………………….
15- We ate a cake ……………………………………….

